

**INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE MIXING USED BY THE PRESENTERS OF
BREAK OUT MUSIC PROGRAM**

A Thesis

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for the Degree of Sarjana Humaniora

By:

MAULIZA FIFTIN HUTRIANI

1310731023



**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

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APPROVAL PAGE

INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE MIXING USED BY THE PRESENTERS OF
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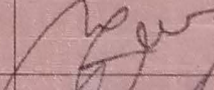

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Hanafi, S.S., M. App. Ling, Ph.D.
NIP. 197712302002121004

Telah dipertahankan di depan Tim Penguji Skripsi
Jurusan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Andalas Padang
dan diterima untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat dalam memperoleh gelar
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Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Andalas
Nama : Mauliza Fiftin Hutriani
No. BP : 1310731023
Judul Skripsi : Indonesian-English code mixing used by the
presenters of Break Out Music Program

Susunan tim penguji

No.	NAMA	JABATAN	TANDA TANGAN
1.	<u>Dr. Ike Revita, M.Hum</u> <u>NIP. 197309301999032001</u>	Ketua	
2.	<u>Dr. Rina Marnita AS, M.A</u> <u>NIP. 196503051990012001</u>	Sekretaris	
3.	<u>Ayumi, S.s, M.Hum</u> <u>NIP. 198004152005012001</u>	Anggota	
4.	<u>Hanafi, S.S, M.App.Ling, Ph.D</u> <u>NIP. 19771230200121004</u>	Anggota	
5.	<u>Ayendi, S.S, M.Pd, M.Hum</u> <u>NIP. 197610012007011003</u>	Anggota	

Disahkan oleh Sekretaris Jurusan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Andalas


Hanafi, S.S, M.App.Ling, Ph.D

NIP. 197712302002121004

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis has not been submitted yet, either in the same or different form. To my knowledge, there have not been any forms or ideas written or published by others except from those referred to in this thesis and mentioned in the bibliography.

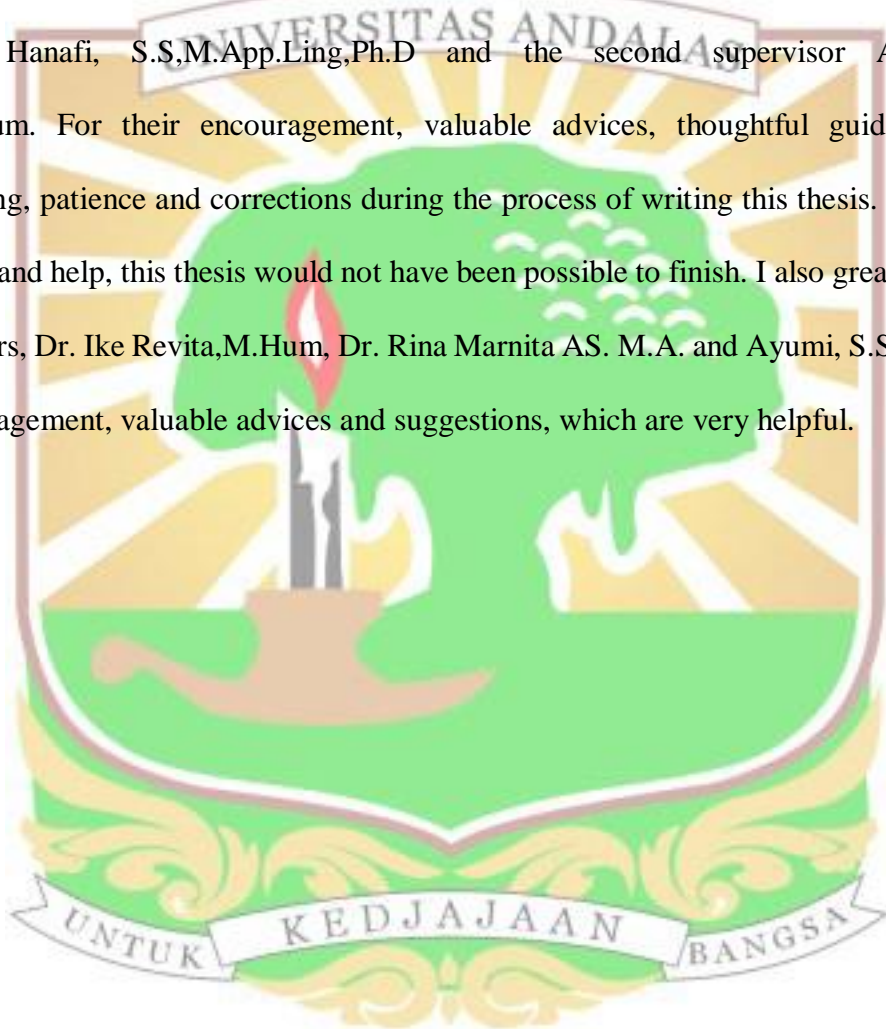
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Mauliza fiftin hutriani

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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas tentang penggunaan campur kode (*code mixing*) oleh dua *host* di dalam acara program music Breakout di Net TV, yaitu Boy William dan Sheila Dara Aisha dalam empat video mereka di Youtube. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi tipe-tipe dan mendeskripsikan fungsi-fungsi campur kode yang ditemukan di dalam acara program Music Breakout di Net TV. Data di analisis berdasarkan teori campur kode oleh Muysken (2000) tentang tipe campur kode dan teori Hoffman (1991) untuk menentukan fungsi campur kode.

Dari hasil analisis ditemukan 28 data yang mengandung campur kode. Tipe campur kode yang ditemukan di penelitian ini adalah *insertion*, *alternation* dan *congruent lexicalization*. Insertion ditemukan sebanyak 6 kali, alternation ditemukan sebanyak 9 kali sedangkan congruent lexicalization ditemukan sebanyak 12 kali. Kemudian, fungsi campur kode yang ditemukan di ujaran *host* tersebut adalah *talking about particular topic*, *repetition used for clarification*, and *expressing group identity*. Talking about particular topic ditemukan sebanyak 20 kali, repetition used for clarification ditemukan sebanyak 1 kali dan expressing group identity ditemukan sebanyak 20 kali.

Kata kunci: code mixing, Break out music program, types of code mixing, functions of code mixing.

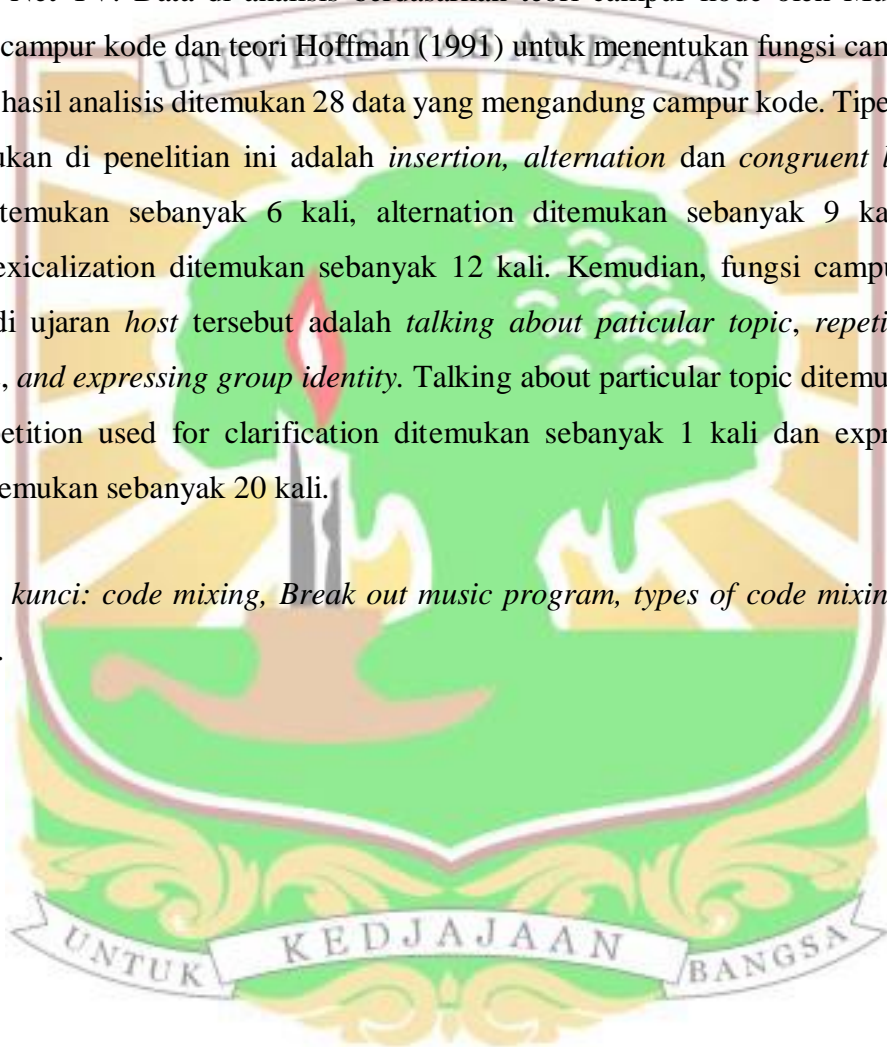


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

The knowledge of foreign languages is fundamental nowadays in order to work, do a business, study, access a wide variety of contents on the internet, travel, interact with people, understand and get to know cultures, individuals and many other things. That is why regular use of two or more languages is worldwide phenomenon. Because of the growing effect of English language, English is used in each and every sector. People are directly or indirectly compelled to use English language.

The ability of using two or more languages is called bilingualism or multilingualism. One of the countries where the people can speak more than two languages is Indonesia. Most of Indonesians can speak and understand both their regional language such as Minangnese, Javanese, Sundanese, and so on and the national language called Bahasa Indonesia. Not only regional language and national language, some of Indonesians can master one or more foreign languages as well such as English, Japanese, Korean, Arabic, and so on. Therefore, Indonesians is called as multilingual society. Both Bilingualism and multilingualism are included in sociolinguistics study, which leads to language changes. The members of bilingual or multilingual community vary in the capacity of mastering the languages used in the community.

Bilinguals and multilinguals are familiar with the phenomena called code switching and code mixing, because people use more than one language. They

switch or mix one language to another language. There are some reasons why bilingual and multilingual people switch or mix their language when it comes to communicate with others. It ranges from talking about a particular topic, quoting other persons, being emphatic about something, and inserting sentence connectors (Hoffman, 1993, p. 110). Bilingual or multilingual persons who use code-mixing often use two different languages at the same time. According to Wardhaugh (2006, p.1) usually, bilingual people are required to select one particular code when they speak and sometimes they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes even sometimes within very short utterances and start to develop a new code. Muysken (2000, p.1) states that code-mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. A speaker sometimes inserts pieces of words from different language when she or he is talking to someone in a formal and informal situation.

The phenomenon of code-mixing can be found in many aspects of everyday life such as political world, parenting, teaching process, and also it is found in all over pop culture which is now taking people's attention. In everyday interaction, people usually choose different codes in a different situation. They may choose a particular code or variety because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless where they are speaking.

In Indonesia, code-mixing is apparent in teenagers and young adults when they interact with each other. Music is one of the domains where code-mixing used by both entertainer and audience. The language that mostly mixed when Indonesian speakers speak is English because English is growing significantly in Indonesia. English is an international language which is used widely

all over the world. Many Indonesian people mix English and Indonesian at the same time in their utterances. In other words, this situation has become a common phenomenon in Indonesian daily life.

The present study focuses on examining code-mixing used by two hosts of a music program called *Break Out Music Program*. It has achieved several awards in several categories. In 2014, this program achieved an award for the best music program category. This program was also broadcasted lively in Star World Channel in Mariana Bay Sands, Singapore. One of the hosts of this program, Boy William has won an Indonesia Kids Choice Awards for the favorite presenter category in 2015.

Boy William and Sheila Dara Aisha are the two hosts of *Break Out Music Program* that are going to be the object of the analysis. They employ both Indonesian language which is the national language of the country where the program is broadcasted and English which is the foreign language in Indonesia.

In this program, the hosts use Indonesian language in a sentence in their speech and sometimes mix it with English and sometimes they inserted words or phrases or both in the same sentence of their speech. In addition, the speakers mix their language in one utterance to make the listeners understand the statement. It is conclusively they switch from a code to another code in building up sentences, Indonesian language to English language into Indonesia language.

This code mixing phenomenon gets the writer's attention because when people want to switch or mix their language, they have a full ability in mastering two or more languages and not all of bilinguals or multilinguals switch or mix their languages are fully proficient in two or more languages. In this case, code

mixing is considered to be a strategy of the hosts to get audience's attention despite of the fact that they have different level of English proficiency. It does not mean that they cannot match or mix their languages. Sometimes they mix the language with English because they want to show their speech partners that they also know other languages, or because it sounds better in other languages. Therefore, the pattern or the type of code mixing used by two hosts are investigated and compared as well as its function of using code mixing. Therefore, it is important to analyze this code mixing phenomenon so that the reader can distinguish the type and the function of code mixing used by the two hosts of Break Out Music Program.

Related to this phenomenon, an example of code mixing between English and Indonesian can be found in most of teenager's Facebook status. Despite whether they really have a good proficiency in speaking English or not, they often time write their status in English or mix it with Indonesian language. One of the examples is:

"Homesick dan pengen banget pulang ke rumah"

English translation:

"Homesick and really want to go home"

From the example, it can be seen that the dominant language used is Indonesian language. However, English word "homesick" is inserted in the sentence. This example shows the code mixing between Indonesian language and English. In this study, the types of code mixing and the functions of the code mixing in Break Out Music Program.

1.2 Research question

This research is aimed to answer these following questions:

1. What are the types of code mixing that are used by the hosts of *Break Out Music Program* in Net TV?
2. What are the functions of the usage of code mixing that are used by the hosts of *Break Out Music Program* in the Net TV?

1.3 Objectives of the Research

The aims of this research are:

1. To identify the types of code mixing that are used by the hosts of *Break Out Music Program* in Net TV.
2. To describe the functions of code mixing that are used by the hosts of *Break Out Music Program* in Net TV.

1.4 Scope of the Research

The focus of this research is to analyze a phenomenon of language use among bilingual or multilingual people that are used of code mixing. This sociolinguistic research is focused on the use of code mixing used by the hosts of *Break Out Music Program*. The types and the functions of the use of code mixing are presented in this study. The phenomenon occurs when bilingual persons substitute a word or phrase from one language to another language. This analysis is limited to the use of code mixing from videos from two different hosts of the Break Out Music Program. The Muysken's (2000) this theory is used to identify the types of code mixing and Hoffman (1991) theory is applied to describe the

functions of code mixing.

1.5 Methods of the Research

In conducting the research, there are three steps to follow. They are collecting the data, analyzing the data and presenting the result of the analysis.

1.5.1 Collecting the Data

The source of data is taken from three videos of the *Break Out Music Program* aired on accessed Net TV. The videos are ranked based on the newest videos and the new episode. Those videos are downloaded from YouTube. The data of the analysis are in the form of transcribed spoken texts. Furthermore, videos are watched very carefully to be pronounced in English or not. All the English words are included as code mixing by referring to the dictionary. Rereading and rechecking the transcripts are done in order to avoid data inaccuracies. The transcripts of the videos are segmented into sentences. The data collection of the utterances was done on Saturday, December 23rd, 2017. The utterances that contain code mixing are 29 data. The languages that are used in the videos are Indonesia and English. The language that the hosts mix in their utterances is English. It is coded with bold mark. The transcripts of the videos are enclosed in the appendix.

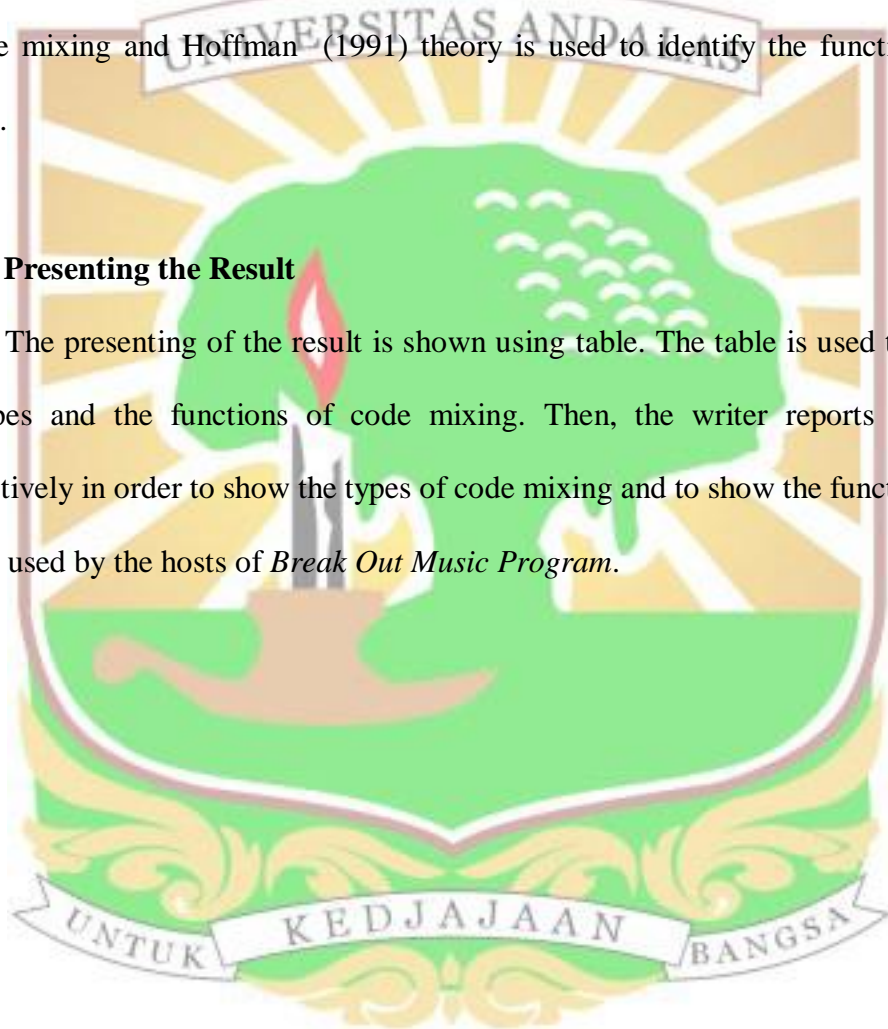
1.5.2 Analyzing the Data

The data are analyzed into several steps. First, after having the sentences with the code coded, the writer identifies it based on its types. This step is achieved by analyzing the data by using Muysken's (2000) theory. After that, the explanation

of the function of the use of code mixing is drawn based on the theories of context. Finally, the study is completed by giving the description of analysis in form of a table in order to show the type of use code mixing and also to show the comparison of the use of code mixing among the two hosts. After giving the explanation of each table, the writer makes the conclusion of the whole analysis. Muysken's (2000) this theory to find out the types of code mixing and Hoffman (1991) theory is used to identify the functions of code mixing.

1.5.3 Presenting the Result

The presenting of the result is shown using table. The table is used to categorize the types and the functions of code mixing. Then, the writer reports the analysis descriptively in order to show the types of code mixing and to show the functions of code mixing used by the hosts of *Break Out Music Program*.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Review of Related Studies

In this chapter, three studies dealing with code mixing analysis with different data of analysis were reviewed. The previous studies were taken from one undergraduate thesis and two international journal articles.

The first research was conducted by Fajrini, F (2017), a student of English Department Andalas University, Padang. She analyzed the code mixing in the utterances of the host of “I look” in Net TV. “I look” is a television program, which talks about fashion. The objective of her study was to find out the types of code mixing in the host’s utterances. She used a theory from Muysken (2000) about the type of code mixing and the context of ethnography of communication (SPEAKING) proposed by Hymes (1972). The result of her research was there are three types of code mixing insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. This research was also found the dominant type of code mixing which is used by the host of television program was insertion.

The strength point of her research is the researcher chooses the source of the data from one of the programs on Net TV, which is “I look”. This program discusses fashion and gives useful idea for Indonesian people especially in fashion. In addition, fashion is an important thing to keep a good appearance. Therefore, the program “I look” is popular among Indonesian people especially teenagers.

The second research was conducted by Dewi and Ekalaya (2015). In their research, an outer code switching and code mixing was analysed. The source of data

in this study was Indonesia Lawyers Club's hosts. Not only to find the types of outer code switching and code mixing in the program, the authors also observed the contextual reason behind the occurrences of code switching and code mixing in the program. Descriptive qualitative method was used as the method of analysis and it is appropriate for this research since the study aimed to explain the types as well as the reason of the phenomena of code switching and code-mixing that occurs in the ILC program. The authors of this study used all the speakers in ILC as the source of data which makes the analysis less specific. The authors also seem careless in explaining the reason behind choosing all the speakers of the program as the source of data because they have different educational background.

The result of this study only shows the types and the reason of the occurrences of code switching and code mixing without comparing between the speakers. Therefore, this study represented the conclusion which are code switching and code mixing can occur quite frequently in a formal conversation among people just by analyzing one program. However, the analysis of code switching and code mixing in this study has attempted to answer the question of the study which are what are the type and the contextual reason behind code switching and code mixing used by the speakers.

The last research was conducted by Leung, C, H (2010). His research was about finding the reason of code mixing in print advertisements and relating it to the cultural implications in Hong Kong. The advertisements are divided into three types; there are Code-mixing advertisement between Chinese and English, Code-mixing advertisement between Chinese and Japanese Kanji and code-mixing advertisement with vernacular Cantonese (a Chinese dialect). Unlike the present

study, this research does not include the analysis of types of code mixing found in the print advertisements since the data is in the form of printed data. The researcher only focused on finding out the reasons for people to mix English, Japanese Kanji, and vernacular Cantonese in print advertisement.

The qualitative descriptive method was used in this research. The data were taken from popular newspapers, magazines and it collected 125 advertisements between 2008 and 2009. There are different reasons for people to mix English, Japanese Kanji, and vernacular Cantonese in print advertisements. Mixing English is the norm in Hong Kong advertising industry.

This study also found that even though the speakers keep mixing English in the advertisement because it is targeted at the mass market. The author of this study described that code mixing is no longer a phenomenon which can only occur in informal situation but it also can occur in formal situation such as advertisement. By focusing on the reason and relating it to the society of Hong Kong, this study has given a good explanation about both the phenomena of code mixing in Hong Kong and the society of Hong Kong itself.

Based on the explanation above, it is clear that the analysis of code mixing becomes popular especially in Indonesia. Moreover, those reviewed studies have given the writer some information regarding code mixing and its functions. From three previous studies, there are some comparisons that differentiate this research from another. In the present study, the types and the functions of code mixing was analysed with new and different source of data.

2.2 Definition of Key Terms

Bilingualism : The capacity to make the alternate (and sometimes mixed) use of two languages, in contrast to monolingualism or unilingualism and multilingualism (McArthur, 1992, p. 126).

Code : A particular dialect or language that someone chooses to use on any given occasion and the communication system used between two or more parties (Wardhaugh, 1998, p. 99).

Code Mixing : When the speaker uses two languages and change from one language to other in only one sentence (Wardhaugh, 1998, p. 99).

2.3 Theoretical Framework

2.3.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a study of language in relation to society. It studied language and society in order to find out the kinds of things language is (Hudson, 1996). Wardhaugh (1998, p.1) described, “A society is any group of people who are drawn together for certain purpose or purposes and a language is what the members of a particular society speak”. He claimed that no one speaks the same way all the time and people constantly utilize the differences of the languages that they speak for purposes with a wide variety.

Sociolinguistics focuses on all the problems related to language behavior, not only the use of language but also the language attitudes and the speakers of the language. Sociolinguistics studies “the field of language and society and has close connections with the social sciences” (Trudgill, 2000, p.21).

Sociolinguistics also talks about speech community, “a group of people who interact by means of speech” (Bloomfield. 1993, p.42). Wardaugh states that the members of speech community share a set of grammatical rules. He then adds that there must also be regular relationships between language use and social structure.

2.3.2 Bilingualism

Bilingualism is the situation where people speaks or communicates with two languages. Meanwhile, bilingual is a person who has the ability to speak more than one language. Weinreich (as cited in Hoffman, 1991) says, “The practice of alternately using two languages will be called bilingualism, and the person involved bilingual” (p. 15). In keeping with Weinreich, Birner (1924) explains that bilingual person is someone who speaks more than one language (p. 1).

In line with Hamers and Blanch, Bilingualism is a linguistic community in which two languages can be used in the same situation meanwhile bilinguality is the psychological state of an individual who has access to more than one language (p. 6).

From the previous statement, it can be concluded that bilingualism is the use of two languages by speaker for communication and bilingual is the person who has the ability to communicate with two languages.

2.3.3 Code

Code is particular language used in communication (Wardhaugh, 2006:99).

The communication system when people are having a discussion is

called code (Holmes, 1992:1). The choice of language code is based on the knowledge that the speaker has (Hudson, 1996:52).

2.3.4 Code Mixing

Code mixing is a phenomena that usually occurs in bilingual society. When the people understand two or more languages, they are capable of changing the code. Fasold (1984) explains that code mixing is when a person uses one word or phrase from another language. Similar to Fasold, Nababan (1993, p.32) explains that the code mixing is the situation in which people mix two or more languages or languages or language style in the speech act. Suwito (1985) explains the characteristic of code mixing is that the language elements or the variations that are inserted in other languages are no longer having its own function. Holmes (1992, p.50) adds, the speaker is mixing up codes indiscriminately or perhaps because of incompetence.

Meanwhile, Muysken said that code mixing is where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence (Muysken, 2000, p. 8). In agreement with Sumarsih, Siregar, Bahri, and Sanjaya (2014) code mixing is mixture two or more languages in which there is a dominant language and inserted with different language to make it sound cool (p. 79). Based on those several definitions above, code mixing is a mixture of lexical items or grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence.

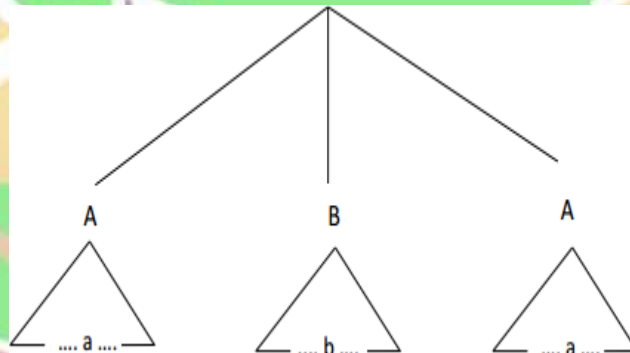
2.3.5 Types of Code-mixing

Muysken defines three types of code mixing there are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

1. Insertion

Insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incorporated into another language. The lexical items of language are words (noun, adjective, preposition) or phrase (Muysken, 2000, p.3).

This is the pattern of insertion:



(Muysken, 2000, p.7)

In this picture, a represents lexical items of the first language A, and B refers to lexical item of the second language B that has been inserted in the utterance by the speakers.

The example of insertion:

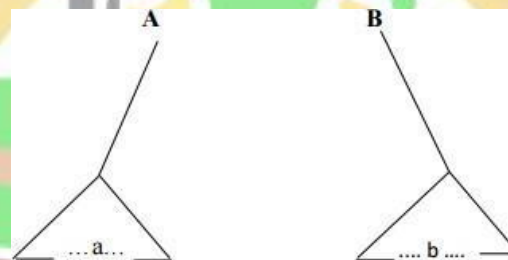
*"Padang..! Kamu memang **hot** banget."* (Chairani, 2014, p.38).

In this sentence, the writer uses Indonesian language to describe the weather of Padang city. Then, English word '*hot*' is inserted in the middle of the sentence. Based on the picture, 'a' represents "*padang...! Kamu memang*" and 'b' represents '*hot*' then 'a' refers to '*banget*'. Therefore, the type of code mixing is insertion. In this case, the lexical item of the word '*hot*' is an adjective. 'A' represents Indonesian language and 'B' represents English language.

2. Alternation

Alternation occurs when structures of two languages present in the clause remain relatively separate. Alternation happened in one sentence (Muysken, 2000, p.96).

This is the pattern of alternation:



(Muysken, 2000, p.7)

In this picture, a constituent from language A (with words from the same language) is followed by b constituent from language B (with words from that language). The language of the constituent dominating A and B is unspecified.

The example of alternation:

"Kalau dipikir-pikir, **its amazing**"

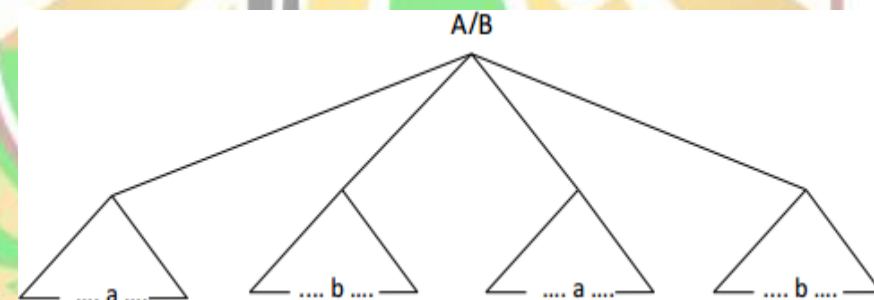
The data found in the above is taken from the same video of Maudy

Ayunda on her Youtube channel. In this case, almost half of her utterance contains English and half before in Indonesian language. First, she utters Indonesian language *kalau dipikir-pikir* and then she continues with English **it's amazing**. Therefore, the type is code mixing is alternation because it comes in one sentence. The diagram below will explain about alternation type proposed by Muysken (2000).

3. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent Lexicalization refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures, which can be filled lexically with elements from either language (Muysken. 2000. P.122).

This is the pattern of congruent lexicalization:



(Muysken, 2000, p.8)

The grammatical structure is shared by language *A* and *B*, and words from both languages *a* and *b* are inserted more or less randomly.

The example of congruent lexicalization:

Gw konek pake cellp gw (Claros & Isharyanti 2009, p. 71).

In this sentence, the participant uses Indonesian (A) and English language (B). The sentence begins with Indonesian language 'gw' then is changed into English word 'konek' and is shifted into Indonesian 'pake' then turned again with English word 'cellp' and turned back again into Indonesian language. Words from both languages (Indonesian and English) are inserted randomly in one sentence.

2.3.6 Functions of code mixing

According to Hoffman (1991: 116), there are several functions for people to mix the languages:

1. Talking about particular topic

People often change the code when they talk. It is because they feel free and more comfortable to express their message in a language that is not their native language.

Example: *Padang..! Kamu memang hot banget* (Chairani, 2014, p.38).

In this example, the speaker describes the weather of Padang by using the English word 'hot'. The speaker may feel comfortable to express the message with English language rather than Indonesian language.

2. Being emphatic about something

Mixing a foreign language in the message can express our emphatic feeling toward somebody. Sometimes, people who are fluent in foreign language feel more powerful if they express their emphatic in foreign language rather than in first language or vice verse.

Example: Indonesian – English

Gimana sih si K, kerjanya nggak profesional. Aku sdh korban banyak but I get nothing malah sakit hati. (I do not understand K. Her work is not professional. I have sacrificed a lot of thing but I get nothing, and my hurt hurts. (Apriana, 2006: 48).

In this example, the speaker dominantly uses Indonesian language. Then, the speaker changes the language into English to express her or his emphatic feeling toward somebody. Therefore, the speaker may be more convenient to express his or her anger in English rather than in Indonesian language.

3. Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Interjection is words or expressions which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. They have no grammatical value. For example: Hey! Look! Well! Etc.

Example: Indonesian - English

Dongpetku ketinggalan di taksi! Shitt! (Cakrawati, 2011: 16).

From the example above, the speaker expresses her emotion by using English word *shit*.

4. Repetition used for clarification

A bilingual sometimes uses both of the languages (codes) that he or she masters to say the same message. This function is used when they want to clarify or emphasize their message. Therefore, the message will be understood by a listener.

Example: Indonesian - English

Li, aku kok miss him ya? Nggak papa ya? kalo aku sms dia, is that ok? Soalnya dia kan iceberg banget (Apriana, 2006: 49).

In this example, the speaker said in Indonesian expression “*Nggak papa ya?*” Then, the speaker repeated the same message in English expression “*Is that ok?*” Therefore, the speaker may clarify or emphasize her message.

5. Expressing group identity

The way one community communicates is different from the way the other community communicates. Code mixing can also be used to express group identity. Therefore, the ways academic people communicate are obviously different from the other groups.

Example: Indonesian - English

Morning *Li. Mau nanya nih, kita masuk kapan? Silent weeknya kapan? And Final kapan? Thank U very much* (Apriana, 2006: 49).

From the example above, the speaker uses Indonesian and English in the message. The speaker may show that she or he is academic people. Therefore, the speaker may use code mixing to show his or her ability in English.

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When a bilingual person talks to another bilingual, there will be a lot of code mixing occurs. Code mixing intends to smooth the message and to be understood by the listener.

Example: Indonesian - English

*Tolong bawain buku cara nulis proposal, Mau ta' **copy**. Thanks banget* (Apriana, 2006: 49).

In this example, the meaning of the word '**copy**' is to photocopy. In this message, the speaker wants to clarify that she/he wants to ask for a permission to photocopy the book. By using the English word '**copy**', the speaker hopes that the listener will understand that she/he does not want to rewrite the book but to photo copy it.

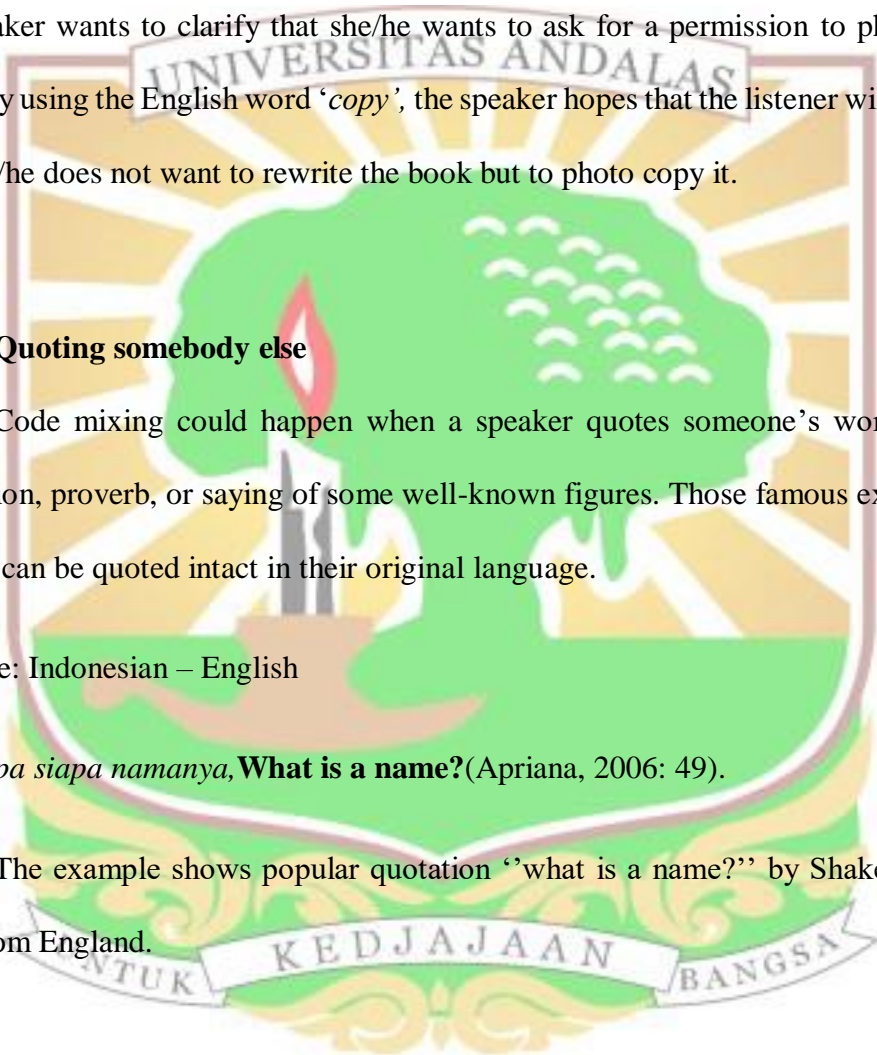
7. Quoting somebody else

Code mixing could happen when a speaker quotes someone's word, a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures. Those famous expressions or sayings can be quoted intact in their original language.

Example: Indonesian – English

*Saya lupa siapa namanya, **What is a name?*** (Apriana, 2006: 49).

The example shows popular quotation "what is a name?" by Shakespeare, as a poet, from England.





CHAPTER III

INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE MIXING USED BY THE PRESENTERS OF BREAKOUT MUSIC PROGRAM

3.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of the data that refers to the research questions. The data are taken from the presenters of Breakout Music Program. The data collection of the utterance was done on Saturday, December 23rd, 2017.

Muysken's (2000) theory is used to identify the types of code mixing. Then, Hoffman (1991) theory is applied to describe the function of the use of code mixing. There are 28 data that were found in this study. However, some samples of each categorization will be taken as representation of the population and it will be elaborated more in detail. The sample will be shown in the table below. The other data are written in appendix.

Table.1 Data representating all population

NO	UTTERANCES	TYPES	FUNCTIONS
1	Tapi gua ngak mau mainin lagu-lagu four all sendiri	Insertion	Expressing group identity
2	Aku juga punya ini rekomendasi summer playlist yang enak-enak banget	Insertion	Talking about particular topic

3	Yang ketiga gua punya salah satu member One Direction	Insertion	Talking about particular topic
4	Ini gua suka banget sama lagu ini and I think it is a nice track	Alternation	Talking about particular topic
5	Okay I'll tell you apa yang gua lagi ngedengerin banget	Alternation	Expressing group identity
6	Dinomor tiga ada the newest song from Louis Tomlinson and featuring Bebe Rexha 'Back To You'	Alternation	Talking about particular topic
7	All right that was my playlist enak-enak banget Semuanya	Alternation	Talking about particular topic
8	All right top five gua Bruno Mars featuring Cardi B'Finnese	Congruent lexicalization	Taking about particular topic and Talking about particular topic

9	Yang pertama of course lagu ini mungkin ada dimana-mana its everywhere uhmmm.....gini-gini 'Despacito'	Congruent lexicalization	Expressing group identity and Repetition used for clarification
10	Dan dinomor dua aduh ini sih gua suka banget datangnya dari DJ Indonesia yang enak banget sih beat nya	Congruent lexicalization	Talking about particular topic and Talking about particular topic
11	And also didukung sama vocalist yang suaranya lucu banget ada ' All Good ' Dipha Barus and Nadin	Congruent lexicalization	Expressing group identity , Talking about particular topic and Talking about particular Topic.

3.2. Analisis of the data

3.2.1. Datum 1 - Insertion

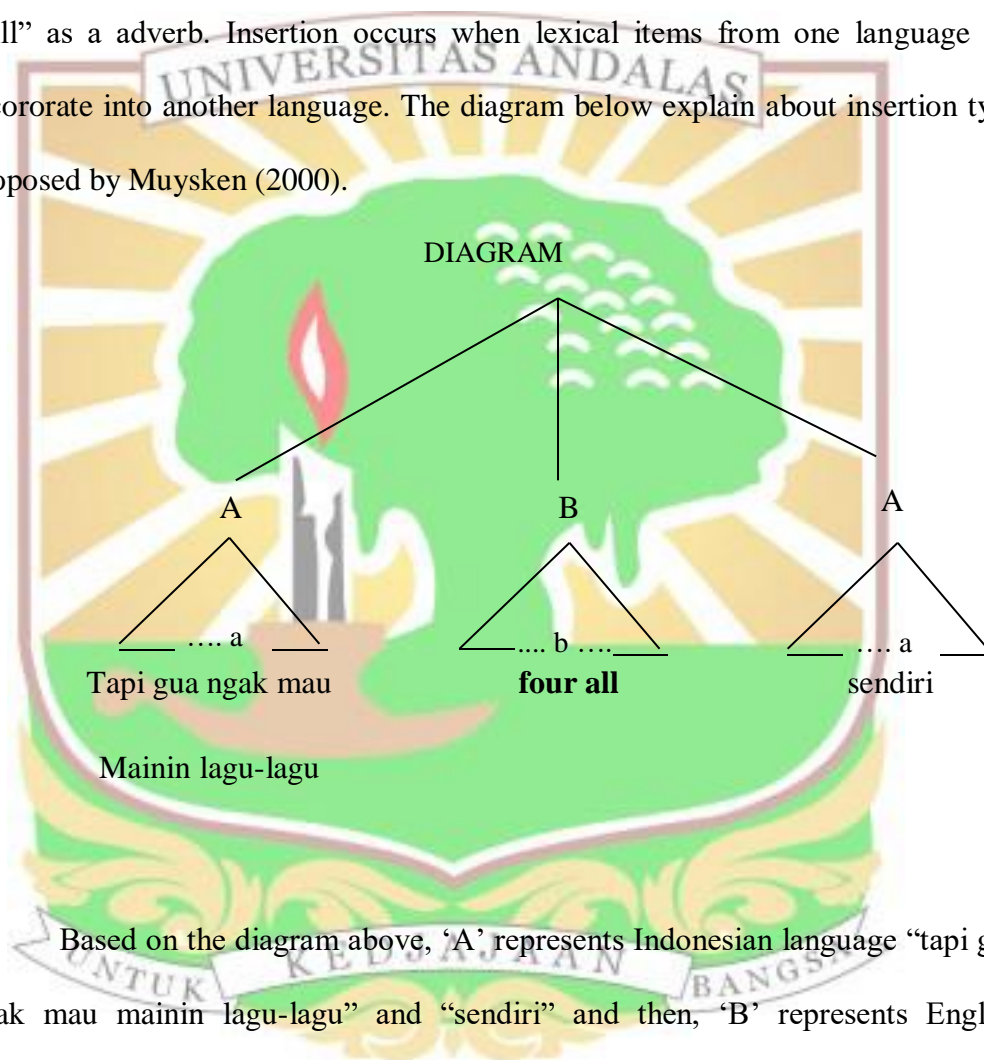
Original Utterance:

*"Tapi gua ngak mau mainin lagu-lagu **four all** sendiri "*

Analysis:

The datum above is taken from episode *Top 5 playlist Boy version* on Youtube. In this utterance, the hosts begin to explain about the song in Indonesian

language. Then, the hosts insert the English word “four all” in the middle of the sentence and shifted into Indonesian language untill the end of the sentence. Therefore, the type of code mixing is Insertion because the host inserts the English word, which include to phrase adverbial in the middle of the sentence. The lexical item of the word “four all” is phrase adverbial, “Four” is determiner and “All” as an adverb. Insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incorporated into another language. The diagram below explains about insertion type proposed by Muysken (2000).



Based on the diagram above, ‘A’ represents Indonesian language “tapi gua ngak mau mainin lagu-lagu” and “sendiri” and then, ‘B’ represents English language “four all”. He inserts the word “for all” with English language in the middle sentence.

Meanwhile, the function of code mixing that is found in this utterance is Expressing Group Identity. The word “four all” the host used the type of code mixing sentence in English language because he wanted to show that he has a good

communication in English rather than the audiences, that he comes from the group of people that dedicated in using and speaking English language, because expressing group identity is the way one community persuade that they are different from the other people.

3.2.2. Datum 2 - Insertion

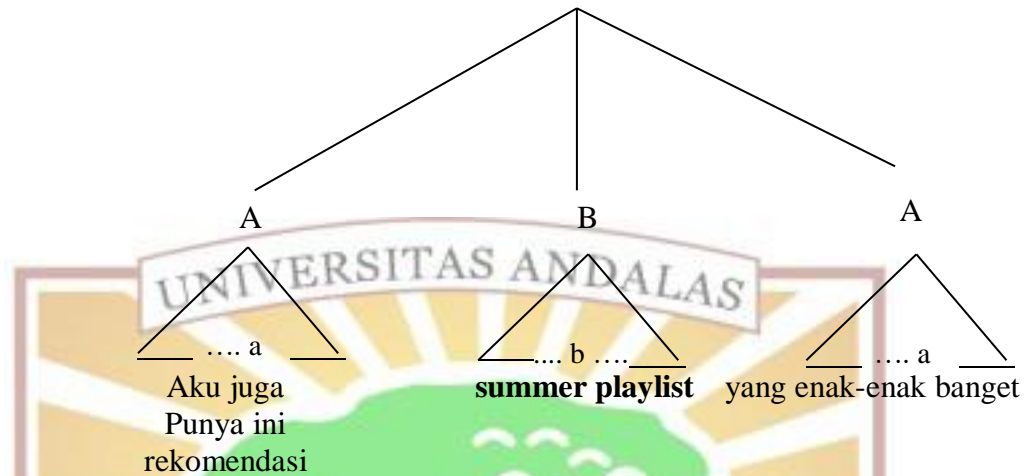
Original utterance:

*“ Aku juga punya ini rekomendasi **summer playlist** yang enak-enak banget”*

Analysis:

The datum above is taken from the episode *Sheila Top 5 Summer songs* on Youtube. In this case, the host mixes her codes. First, her used Indonesian language “aku juga rekomendasi” and then he continue with English language “summer playlist” and then he continue with Indonesian language again “enak-enak banget”. The type of code mixing is Insertion, because the host inserts the English word, which include to noun phrase in the middle of sentence. The word “summer” is a noun and “playlist” as a noun. Therefore, the type of code mixing is Insertion. Insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incorporate into another language. the diagram below will explain about insertion type proposed by Muysken (2000).

DIAGRAM



Based on the diagram above , in the beginning of her utterance she uses Indonesian language “aku juga punya ini rekomendasi”. Then her shifts into English word “summer playlist”. Next, her uses Indonesian language again “yang enak-enak banget”. ‘A’ represents Indonesian language and ‘B’ represents English language. Therefore, the type of this sentence is Insertion because the host inserts the English word in the middle sentence from the dominant language.

Meanwhile, the function of code mixing that is found in this utterance is talking about particular topic. The intention of this utterance is to inform about the host recommended that all of her playlist is good. And then, the host talking about her summer playlist in this utterance, she inserts English language “*summer playlist*” in her utterance rather than use Indonesian language completely to utter his purpose.

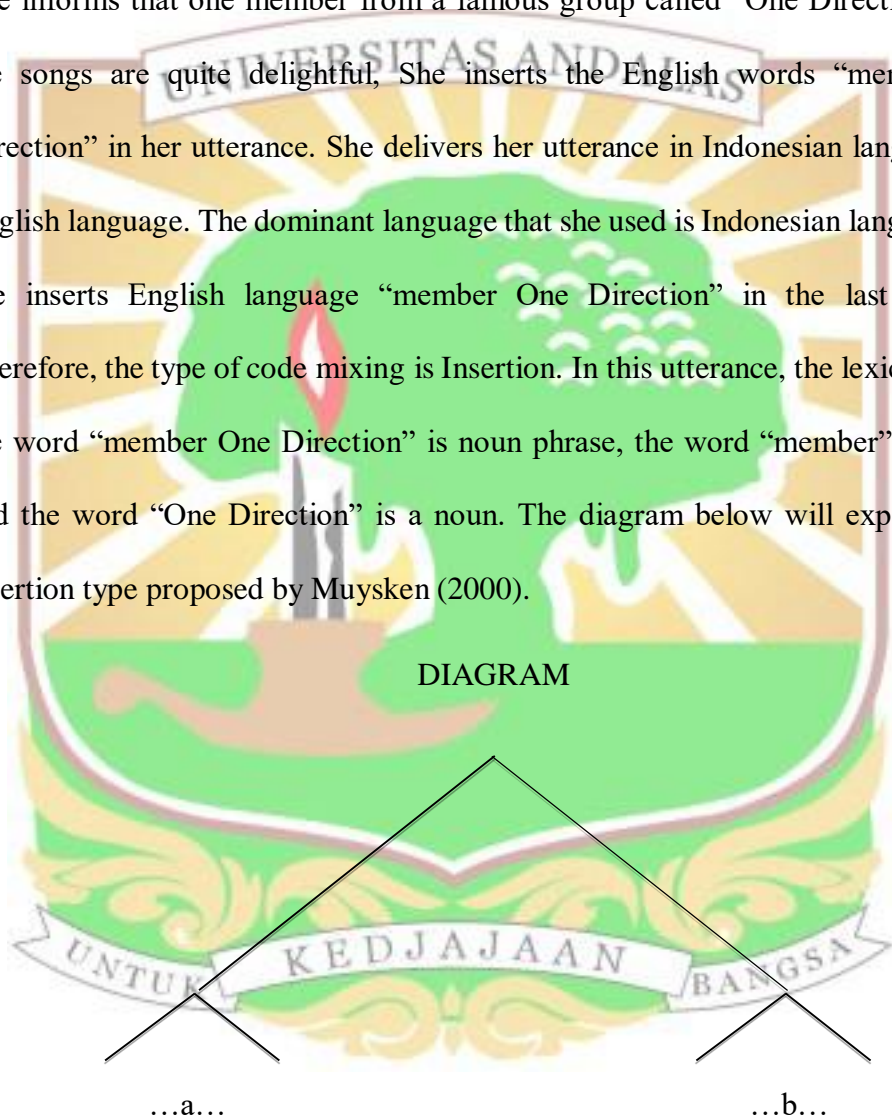
3.2.3. Datum 3 – Insertion

Original utterance:

*“Yang ketiga gua punya salah satu **member One Direction**” Analysis:*

The code mixing above is found in *Top 5 playlist Sheila version* on Youtube.

She informs that one member from a famous group called “One Direction” all of the songs are quite delightful. She inserts the English words “member One Direction” in her utterance. She delivers her utterance in Indonesian language and English language. The dominant language that she used is Indonesian language, and she inserts English language “member One Direction” in the last sentence. Therefore, the type of code mixing is Insertion. In this utterance, the lexical item of the word “member One Direction” is noun phrase, the word “member” is a noun and the word “One Direction” is a noun. The diagram below will explain about insertion type proposed by Muysken (2000).



Yang ketiga gua

Punya salah satu

member One Direction

The diagram above shows that the utterance is started with Indonesian language “yang ketiga gua punya salah satu”. Then, in the last utterance shifted into English language word “member One Direction”. In this case, Indonesian language as the dominant language from the utterance, and the host inserts English language word “member One Direction”. ‘A’ represents Indonesian language and ‘B’ represents English language.

Meanwhile, the function of code mixing that is found in this utterance is talking about particular topic. The host tells that she shows the third playlist is one of the member group band One Direction. She uses English word “member” as the intention he prefer to choose the word “member” to utter the related playlist that being played on the screen, because the word “member” is more specific to music. Talking about particular topic is people sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another.

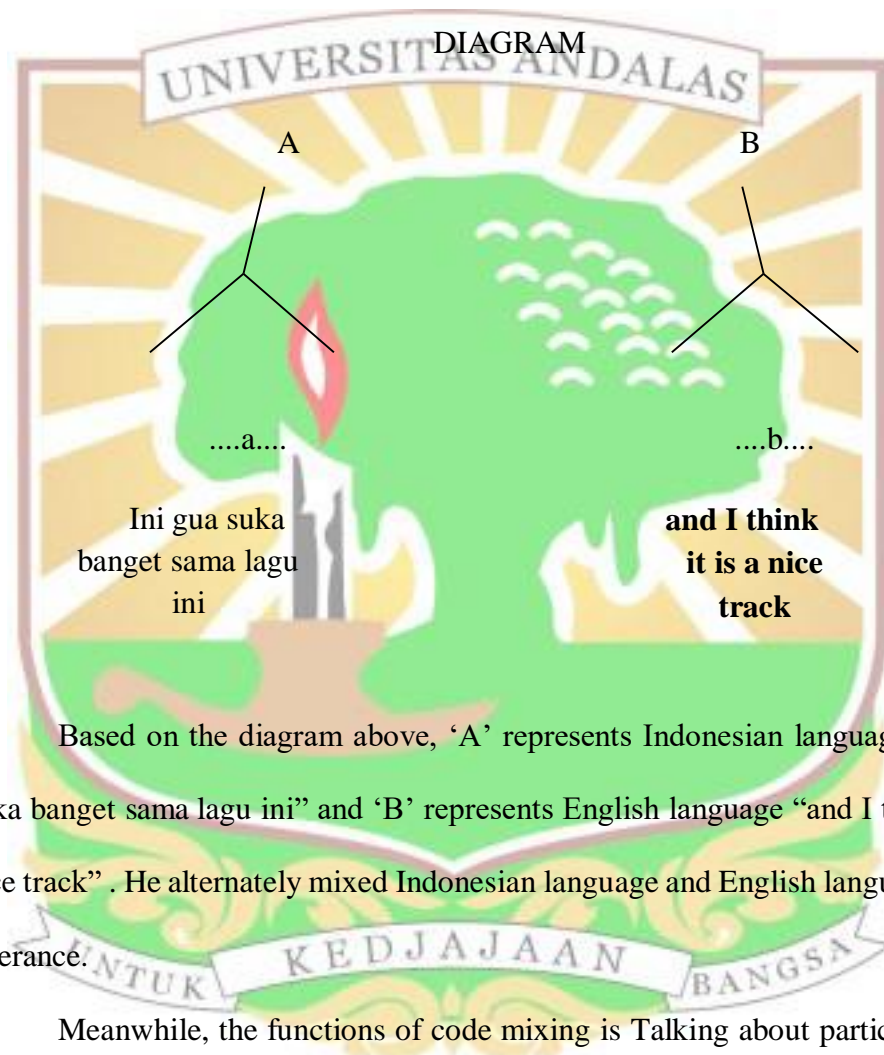
3.2.4. Datum 4 - Alternation

Original utterance:

“Ini gua suka banget sama lagu ini and I think it is a nice track” Analysis:

The data above is taken from episode *Boy top 5 summer songs* on Youtube. In this utterance, the host mixes his codes. First, he used Indonesian language “Ini gua suka banget sama lagu ini” and then he continue with English language “and I think it is a nice track” and this utterance consist two different language. In Indonesian language, there is a clause such “gua suka”, gua is a subject and “suka” as predicate. Futhermore, continue with the next English clause like “I think”, “I” is a subject and “think” as predicate. At the end, in

related utterance consist two clauses that is written in different language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance. He alternately mixed Indonesian language and English language in one utterance. The diagram below will explain about alternation type proposed by Muysken (2000).



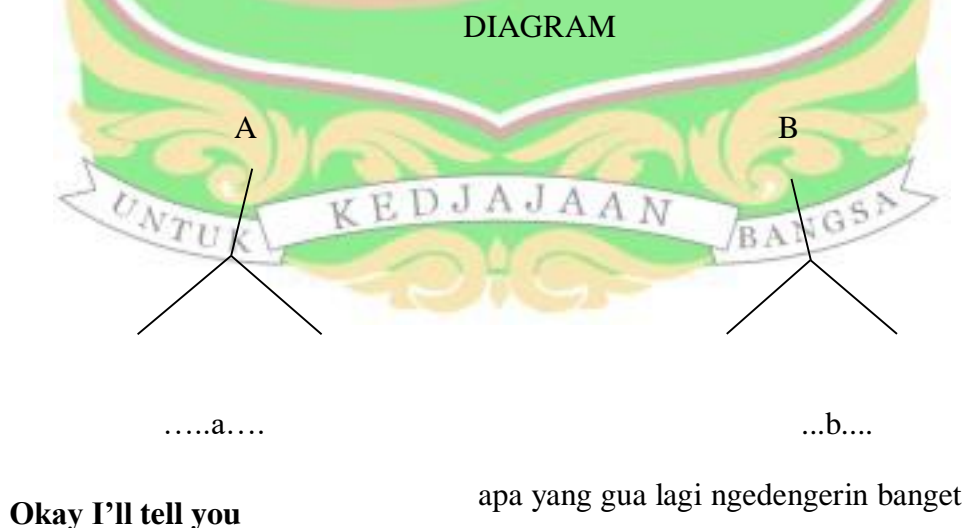
Meanwhile, the functions of code mixing is Talking about particular topic. The intention of this utterance is to inform about the good song in his playlist. He inserts English language in his utterance rather than use Indonesian language completely to utter his purpose.

3.2.5 Datum 5 - Alternation Original utterance:

“Okay I’ll tell you apa yang gua lagi ngedengerin banget”

Analysis:

From the data above the host informs about he will tells about the song yang sangat dia dengerin banget dan amati juga, he mixes his codes. First, he used English language “Okay I’ll tell you” and then he continue with Indonesian language “apa yang gua lagi ngedengerin banget” and this utterance consist of two different clauses that also in different language. In English language, there is a clause such “I’ll tell”, “I” is a subject and “tell” as predicate. Futhermore, continue with the next English clause like “gua lagi ngedengerin”, “gua” is the subject and “ngederin” as predicate. At the end, in the related utterance consist two clauses that are written in different language. Therefore, the types of code mixing is alternation. The diagram below will explain about insertion type proposed by Muysken (2000).



Based on the diagram above, in the beginning of his utterance he uses English language “okay, I’ll tell you”. Then he shifts into Indonesian language word “apa yang gua lagi ngedengerin banget”. ‘A’ represents English language and ‘B’ represents Indonesian language. Therefore, the type of his utterance is alternation because he alternately mixed Indonesian language and English language in one utterance.

Meanwhile, the functions of code mixing is Expressing group identity. In the word “Okay I’ll tell you” seems like the host prefer to use English instead of Indonesian language to complete his purpose, also he intend to shows his capability in speaking English to the audience.

3.2.6. Datum 6 - Alternation

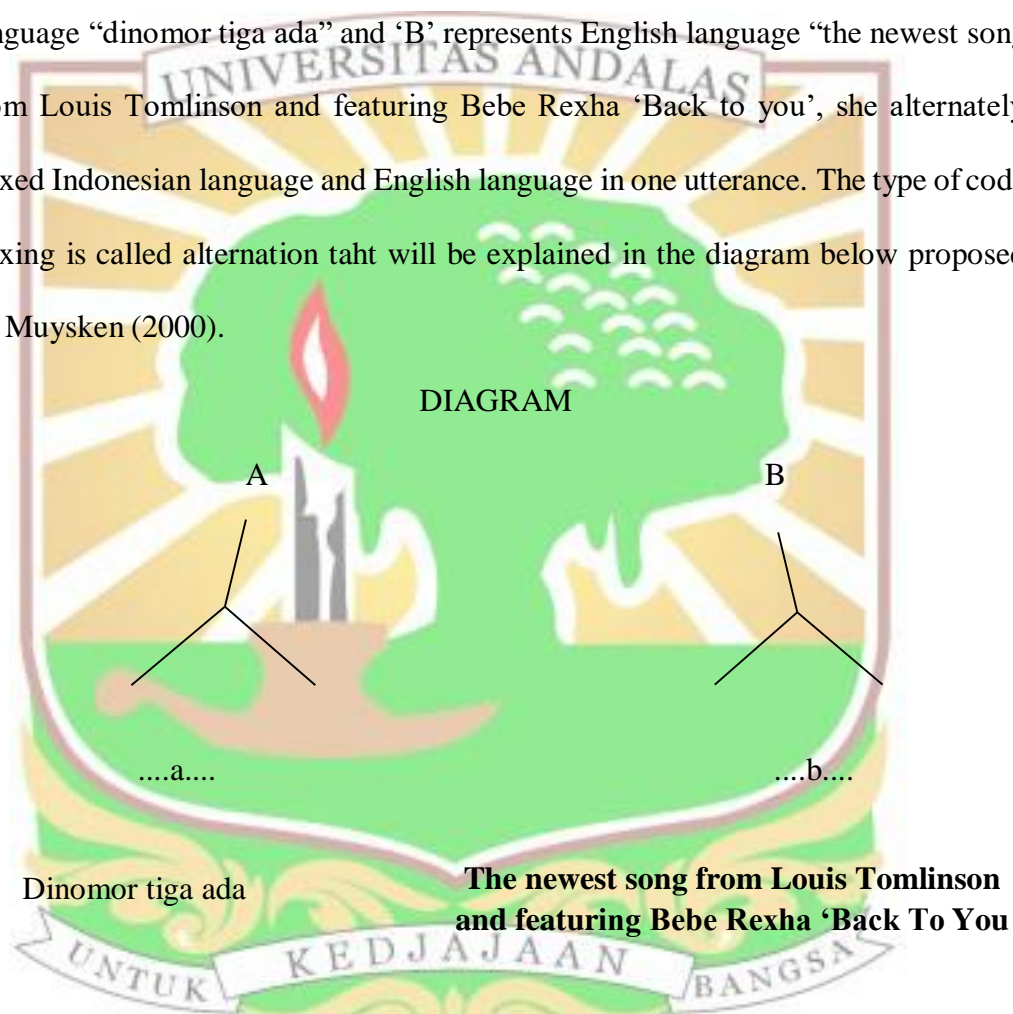
Original utterance:

“Di nomor tiga ada the newest song from Louis Tomlinson and featuring Bebe Rexha ‘Back To You’”

Analysis:

This data above is taken from episode *Sheila Top 5 Summer songson* Youtube. In this utterance, the host mixes her codes. Her mixes Indonesian language and English language. First, her used Indonesian language “Dinomor tiga ada” and then her continue with English language “the newest song from Louis and featuring Bebe Rexha ‘Back To You’”. And this utterance consist two different language. In Indonesian language, there is a clause such “dinomor tiga ada”, the word “dinomor tiga” is a subject and the word “ada” is a verb. Futhermore, continue with the next English clause “the newest song from Louis Tomlinson and featuring

Bebe Rexha 'Back to you', from the data above the word "the newest song from Louis Tomlinson and featuring Bebe Rexha 'Back To You'" is a subject in English clause. At the end, in the related utterance consist of two clauses that is written in different language. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one utterance. Based on the data above, 'A' represents Indonesian language "dinomor tiga ada" and 'B' represents English language "the newest song from Louis Tomlinson and featuring Bebe Rexha 'Back to you'", she alternately mixed Indonesian language and English language in one utterance. The type of code mixing is called alternation taht will be explained in the diagram below proposed by Muysken (2000).



From the diagram above, in the beginning of her utterance she uses Indonesian language "dinomor tiga ada". Then she shifts into English language "the newest song from Louis Tomlinson and featuring Bebe Rexha 'Back To You'". 'A' represents Indonesian language and 'B' represents English language. Therefore, the type of this utterance is alternation because in the utterance consist

two clauses that is written in different language and she alternately mixed Indonesian language and English language in one utterance.

In this utterance, the functions of code mixing is Talking about particular topic. The intention of this utterance is to inform about the newest song from her playlist by Louis Tomlinson and Featuring Bebe Rexha , entitled 'Back To You'. She inserts English language in her utterance rather than use Indonesian language completely to utter his purpose.

3.2.7. Datum 7 - Alternation

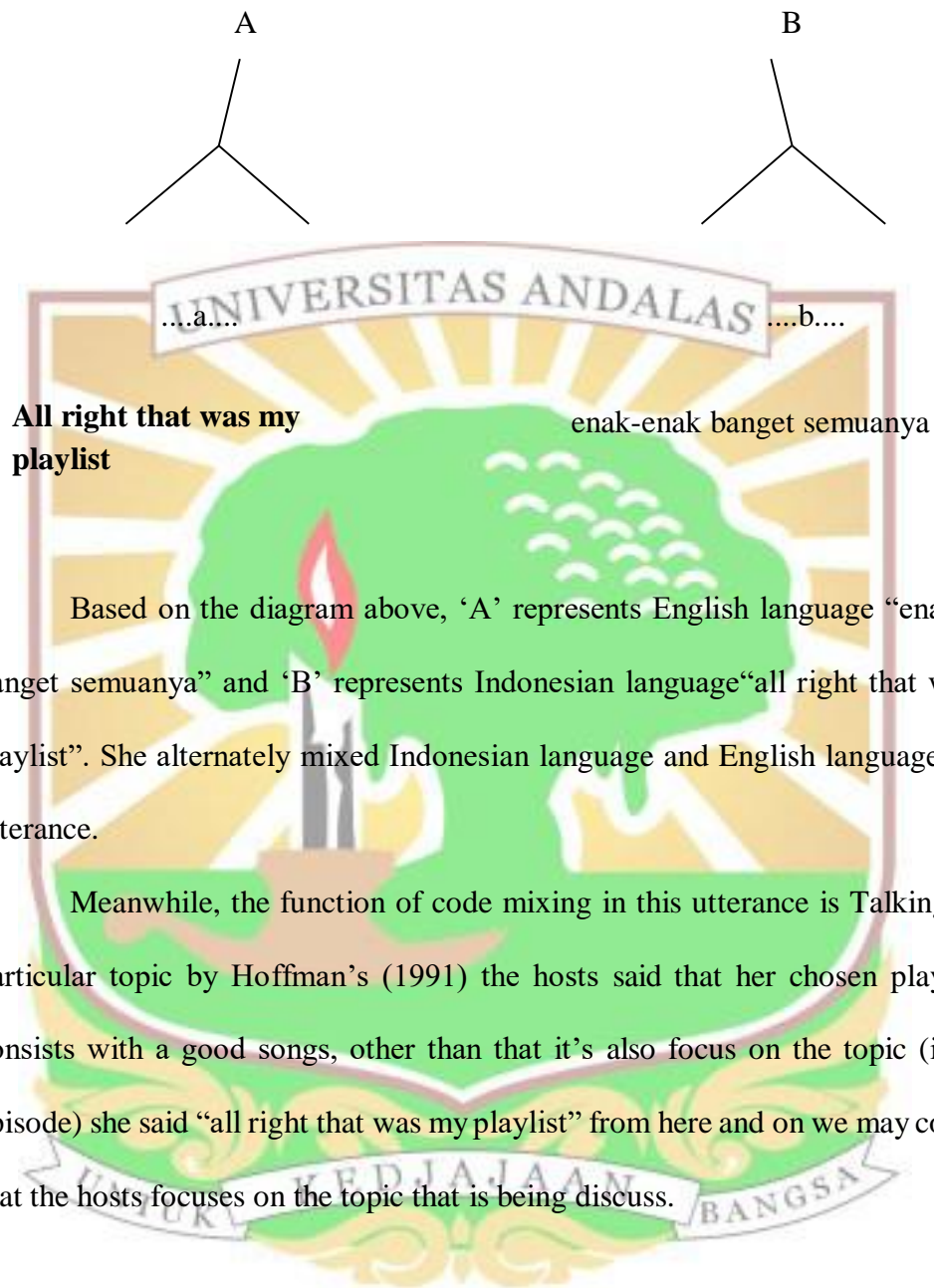
Original utterance:

“All right that was my playlist enak-enak banget semuanya”

Analysis:

The data above is taken from Sheila utterance on her episode *Top 5 Playlist Sheila Version*. She informs about all good playlist. It can be seen that she inserts the English Utterance “All right that was my playlist” into her utterance and consist of two different clauses that also in different language. The clause in Indonesian language “enak-enak banget semuanya” and English clauses “all right that was my playlist” the type of code mixing that used can be categorized as Alternation. The diagram below will explain about alternation type proposed by Muysken (2000).

DIAGRAM



Based on the diagram above, 'A' represents English language "enak-enak banget semuanya" and 'B' represents Indonesian language "all right that was my playlist". She alternately mixed Indonesian language and English language in one utterance.

Meanwhile, the function of code mixing in this utterance is Talking about particular topic by Hoffman's (1991) the hosts said that her chosen playlist all consists with a good songs, other than that it's also focus on the topic (into the episode) she said "all right that was my playlist" from here and on we may conclude that the hosts focuses on the topic that is being discuss.

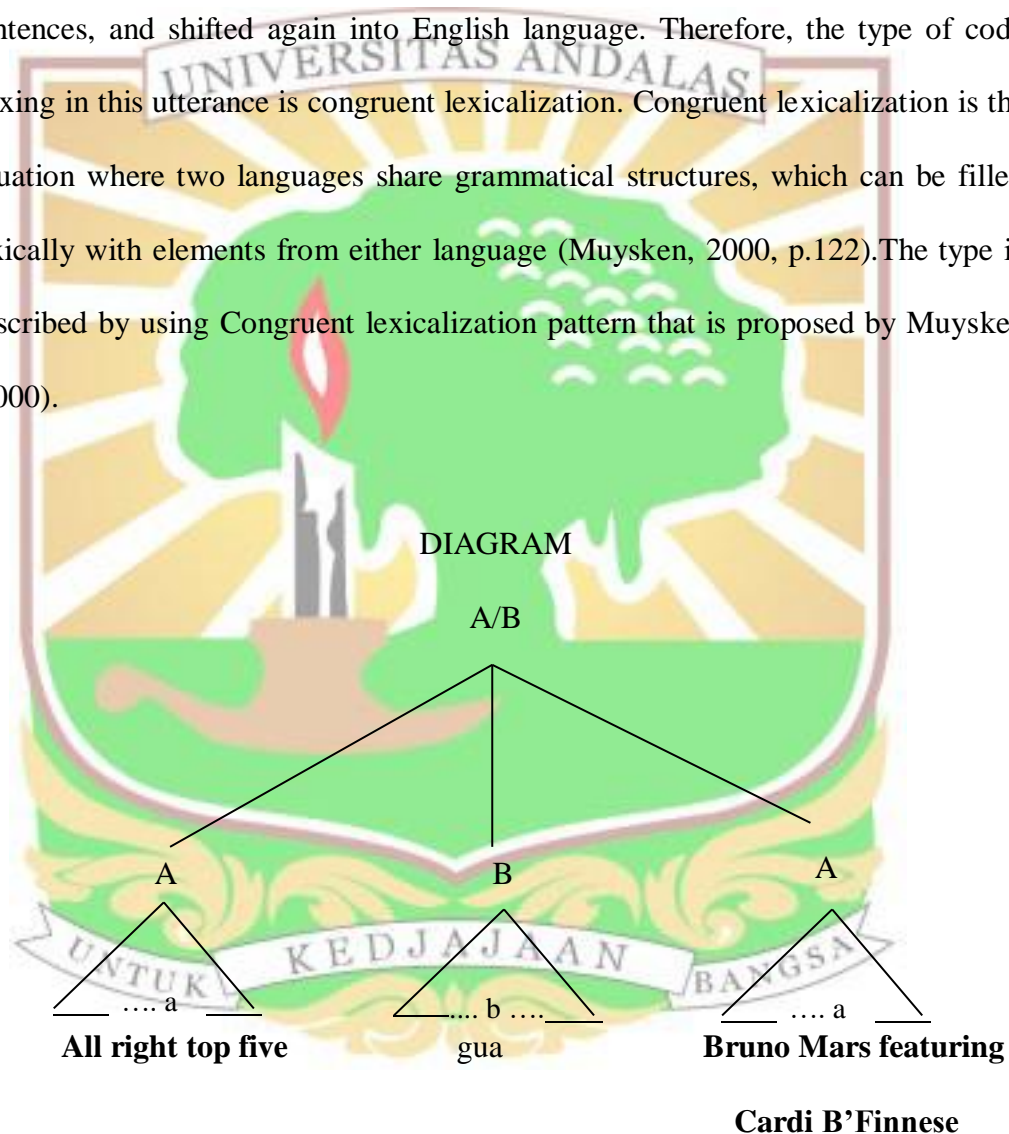
3.2.8. Datum 8 – Congruent Lexicalization

Original utterances:

"All right top five gua Bruno Mars featuring Cardi B'finnese"

Analysis:

In this utterance, the hosts tells that his playlist in number five from “BrunoMars featuring Cardi B’Finnese” he tells about his playlist. He uses Indonesian language and English language. The dominant language in the utterance is English language. Then, he inserts the word “gua” in the middle sentences, and shifted again into English language. Therefore, the type of code mixing in this utterance is congruent lexicalization. Congruent lexicalization is the situation where two languages share grammatical structures, which can be filled lexically with elements from either language (Muysken, 2000, p.122). The type is described by using Congruent lexicalization pattern that is proposed by Muysken (2000).



The diagram above shows that the utterance is started with English language word “all right top five”. Then, the next word is shifted again into Indonesian

language “gua” and then shifted again into English language “Bruno Mars featuring Cardi B’finnese”. In this utterance, English language and Indonesian language share grammatical structures and the words of both languages are used in a single sentence randomly. ‘A’ represents English language and ‘B’ represents Indonesian language.

Meanwhile, the function of code mixing is talking about particular topic. He talking about the singer, in the data the host tells “Bruno Mars featuring Cardi B’finnese”. Therefore, the function of code mixing that used is talking about particular topic, because she feels free and more comfortable to express their thought in a language that is native language. The data ‘A’ represents Indonesian language and ‘B’ represents English language.

3.2.9. Datum 9 – Congruent Lexicalization

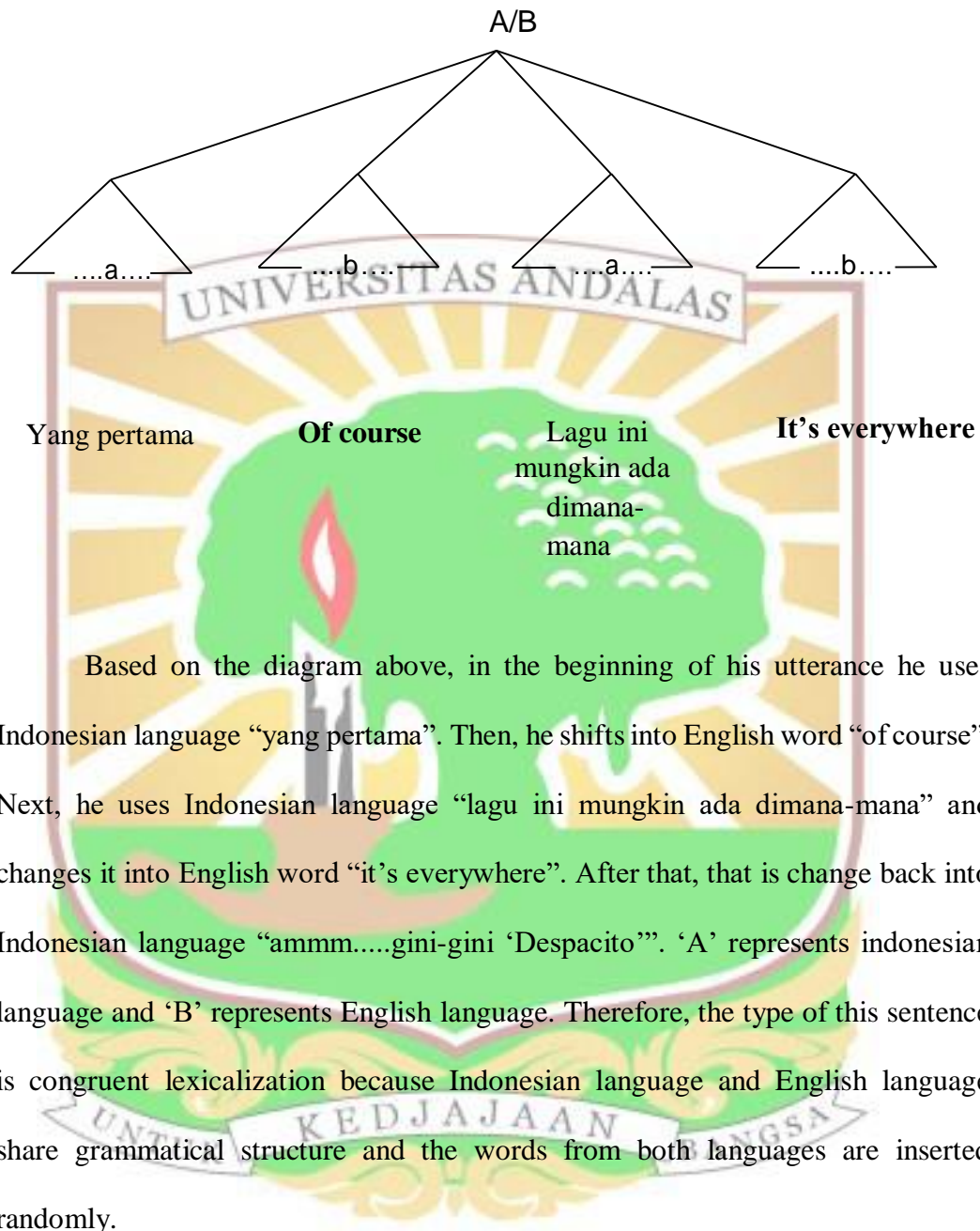
Original utterance:

*“Yang pertama **of course** lagu ini mungkin ada dimana-mana **its everywhere**”*

Analysis:

From the data above, the host informs about song that is currently booming in society. In explaining it, He delivers his utterance in Indonesian language and English language. However, he is inserting two English words “of course” and “it’s everywhere” into his utterance. This type of code mixing is called Congruent lexicalization. The type is explained below using a diagram proposed by Muysken (2000).

DIAGRAM



In this utterance there are two functions of code mixing. First, is Expressing group identity and the second is Repetition used for clarification the first function of code mixing is Expressing group identity. In the word, “of course” seems like the host prefer to use English instead of Indonesian language to complete his

purpose, also he intend to shows his capability in speaking English to the audience.

And the second function is Repetition used for clarification, the data above occurs when the host tells that a famous song has a highest rating at the moment. the meaning of “it’s everywhere” and “dimana-mana” are exactly the same but they are only mentioned in different language , the host intends to repeat all sentences that have an exact meaning to make sure that the reader understands because mostly not all of the audience understands English language.

3.2.10. Datum 10 – Congruent Lexicalization

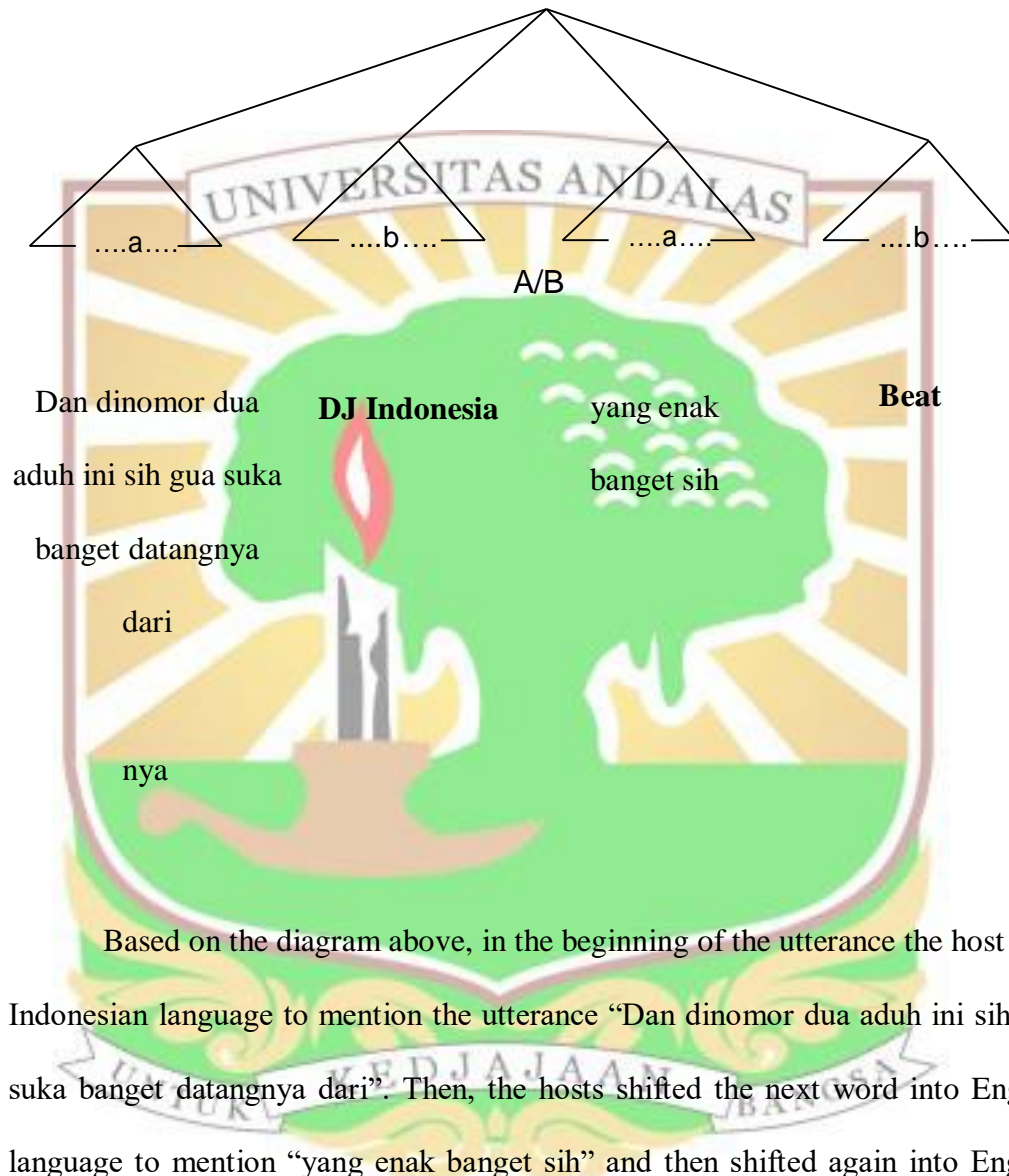
Original utterance:

*“Dan dinomor dua aduh ini sih gua suka banget datangnya dari **DJ Indonesia** yang enak banget sih **beat** nya”*

Analysis:

Based on the utterance above, the host explains that there is a “Dj” along “Beat” who collaborate and create a good entities. The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly in describe the “Dj” and “Beat”. As been in the utterance, the cod mixing happens where two languages share grammatical structures, which can be filled lexically with elements from either language (Muysken, 2000.p.122). The type is explained by using congruent lexicalization pattern that is proposed by Muysken (2000).

DIAGRAM



Based on the diagram above, in the beginning of the utterance the host uses Indonesian language to mention the utterance “Dan dinomor dua aduh ini sih gua suka banget datangnya dari”. Then, the hosts shifted the next word into English language to mention “yang enak banget sih” and then shifted again into English language to mention “beat”. After that, the last word used Indonesian language to mention “nya”. ‘A’ represents Indonesian language and ‘B’ represents English language. Therefore, the type of this utterance is congruent lexicalization because Indonesian language and English language share the grammatical structure and the words from both languages are inserted randomly.

In this utterance, there are two functions of code mixing is Talking about particular topic and Talking about particular topic and Talking about particular topic. In the English word “Dj” has a function talking about particular topic that was proposed by Hoffman’s (1991). The host explains that the “Dj” along with the “Beat” are perfect collaboration and the audience knows in their playlist “Top 5 Playlist Sheila Version”. So, this utterance refers to the topic that is being discuss with the audience. Dj (disk jockey) the word “DJ” only refers to the entertainment, as same as music, and “Beat” one of art from music. Therefore, the host feels free and more comfortable uses English word to mention “DJ” and “Beat” in the utterance rather than use Indonesian language.

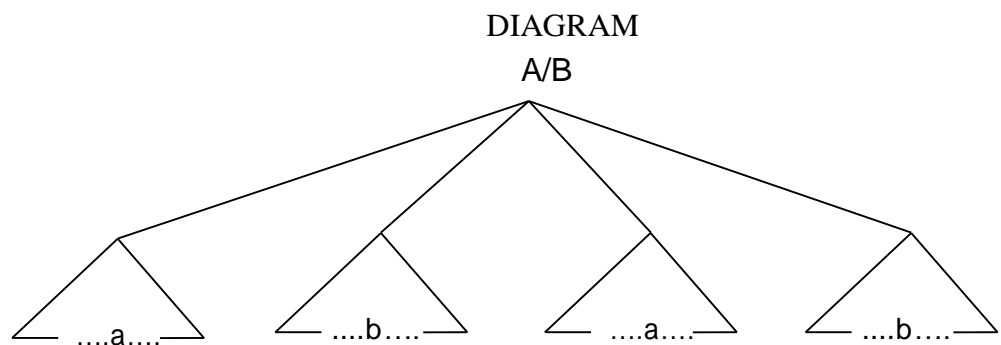
3.2.11. Datum 11 – Congruent Lexicalization

Original utterance:

“And also didukung sama vocalist yang suaranya lucu banget ada ‘All Good’ Dipa Barus and Nadin”

Analysis:

The data above is taken from Sheila utterance on her episode *Top 5 Playlist Sheila Version*. The utterance uses Indonesian language and English language randomly in describe the “And also” and “Vocalist”. As been in the utterance, the code mixing happens where two languages share grammatical structures, which can be filled lexically with elements from either language (Muysken’s, 2000.p.122). The type is explained by using congruent lexicalization pattern that is proposed by Muysken (2000).



and also didukung vocalist yang suaranya
sama lucu banget ada

‘All Good’

Dipha

Barus

Lexicalization because Indonesian language and English language share the grammatical structure and the words from both languages are inserted randomly. Based on the diagram above, in the beginning of the utterance the host uses English language to mention “And also” and then, the host shifted the next word into Indonesian language to mention “di dukung sama” and change again into English language “Vocalist” for the last change again into Indonesian language “Yang suaranya lucu banget ada ‘All good’ Dipha Barus and Nadin”. ‘A’ represents English language and ‘B’ represents Indonesian language. Therefore, the type of this utterance is congruent.

3.3. Findings

The types of code mixing that was proposed by Muysken’s (2000) are insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. The following table shows the

frequency of the types of code mixing that comes from all population. Therefore, the findings of the types of code mixing can be seen in the table below:

Table.2 Types of code mixing

NO	TYPES	FREQUENCY
1	Insertion	6
2	Alternation	10
3	Congruent lexicalization	12

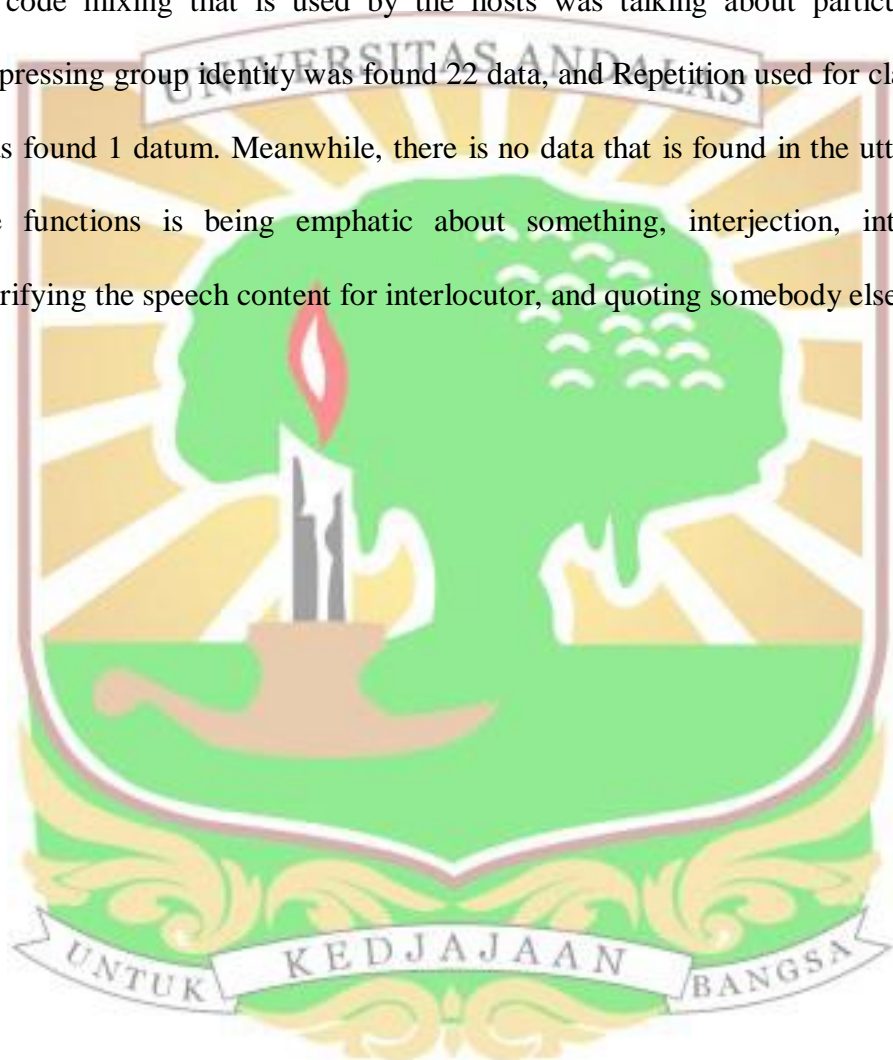
Based on the table above, it can be seen that alternation was found 9 data. The type of congruent lexicalization was found 14 data and there is 6 data for insertion in the utterances. Then, the next table shows the findings of the functions of code mixing that was proposed by Hoffman (1991). The frequency of the function of code mixing comes from the all population. The table can be seen below:

Table.3 Functions of code mixing

NO	FUNCTIONS	FREQUENCY
1	Talking about particular topic	20
2	Being emphatic about something	0
3	Interjection	0
4	Repetition used for clarification	1
5	Expressing group identity	20

6	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	0
7	Quoting somebody else	0

The table above shows the functions of code mixing. The dominant function of code mixing that is used by the hosts was talking about particular topic. Expressing group identity was found 22 data, and Repetition used for clarification was found 1 datum. Meanwhile, there is no data that is found in the utterance for the functions is being emphatic about something, interjection, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and quoting somebody else.





CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION, LIMITATION, AND SUGGESTION

4.1. Conclusion

In this research, the writer found 28 data that contained code mixing used by the hosts of the presenters of Breakout Music Program. As explained in chapter three, all of the 28 data being analyzed are the description of the utterances from Breakout music program. The data collection of the utterance was done on Saturday, December 23rd, 2017.

This research analyzed the type of code mixing used a theory from Muysken (2000). Muysken divided three types of code mixing they are insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. However, the types of code mixing that was found in this study were alternation and congruent lexicalization. The host uses the words from both languages that are inserted randomly.

Then, this study also analyzed the functions of code mixing that was proposed by Hoffman (1991). The functions of code mixing that were found in this study were talking about particular topic, expressing group identity and repetition used for clarification. Talking about particular topic was found 20 data, expressing group identity was found 20 data and repetition used for clarification was found 1 datum. Therefore, the dominant function of code mixing that is used by the hosts is Talking about particular topic and Expressing group identity. The hosts tried to show off his communication skill that are obviously different from the other groups.

4.2. Limitation and suggestion

Having done analysis, the limitation of this research is that the references about the language from the three hosts especially on Break Out Music Program in Net TV not yet available so far. Therefore, the witer hopes that the next researcher will be able to find more

related references about the language from the host, especially on Music Program. Then, the analysis of this research based on the context of the videos. Therefore, the writer hopes that the next researcher will do the direct interpretation of correspondences by interview or questionnaire.





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APPENDIX

UTTERANCES	TYPES	FUNCTIONS
Ini gua suka banget sama lagu ini and I think it is a nice track	Alternation	Talking about particular topic
It is Kendrick Lamar lagi tapi do you like DNA?	Congruent lexicalization	Talking about particular topic and Expressing group identity
Berikutnya Sheila, what is yours summer song?	Alternation	Talking about particular topic
All right, top five gua Bruno Mars featuring Cardi B'Finnese	Congruent lexicalization	Talking about particular topic
Berikutnya gua ngak suka lagunya gua videoclip nya that's Taylor Swift 'End Game'	Congruent lexicalization	Talking about particular topic and Talking about particular Topic
Yang pertama of course lagu ini mungkin ada dimana-mana it's everywhere gini gini 'Despacito'	Congruent lexicalization	Expressing group identity and repetition used

		for clarification
Oke berikutnya gua kasih you know what ?	Alternation	Expressing group identity
Okay i'll tell you apa yang gua lagi ngederin banget	Alternation	Expressing group identity
Tapi gua ngak mau mainin lagu- lagu four all sendiri	Insertion	Expressing group identity
Aku juga punya ini rekomendasi summer playlist yang enak-enak banget	Insertion	Talking about particular topic
Di nomor satu ada (kinekinaki) what song DJ khalid and Rihanna	Alternation	Talking about particular topic
Dan di nomor dua aduh inis sih gua suka banget datangnya dari DJ indonesia yang enak banget sih beat nya	Congruent lexicalization	Talking about particular topic and Talking about particular topic

Di nomor tiga ada the newest song from Louis Tomlinson and featuring Bebe Rexha ‘Back to you’	Alternation	Talking about particular topic
Di nomor empat my all time favorite summer song ‘Perm’ from Bruno Mars	Alternation	Talking about particular topic
Yang ketiga gua punya salah satu member One Direction	Insertion	Talking about particular topic
I have akdong musician with 200% enak banget	Alternation	Talking about particular topic
All right that was my playlist enak-enak banget semuanya	Alternation	Talking about particular topic
Thank you Boy buat rekomendasi summer playlist	Congruent lexicalization	Expressing group identity and Talking about particular topic

And also didukung sama vocalist yang suaranya lucu banget	Congruent lexicalization	Expressing group identity and Talking about particular topic
All right, thank you Boy sekarang ini adalah lima lagu favorite gua dari single writer	Congruent lexicalization	Expressing group identity, Expressing group identity and Expressing group Identity
Dan yang pertama adalah let see aduh gua selalu masukin ini hihhi...	Insertion	Expressing group identity
All right yang kedua adalah	Alternation	Expressing group identity
Well ini bukan lagunya Ed Sheeran sih lebih tepatnya ini lagunya Eminem featuring Ed Sheeran	Congruent lexicalization	Interjection and Talking about particular topic and Talking about particular topic

Tapi tetap enak banget seriously ini enak banget it's called 'RIVER' Ed it is so good check it out	Congruent lexicalization	Expressing group identity and Talking about particular topic
Yang keempat I have aaa... ini sebenarnya dia penyanyi dari Indonesia	Insertion	Expressing group identity
Tapi lebih terkenal diluar karena video klipnya di upload sama 88rising	Insertion	Expressing group identity
And jadi gua sebenarnya mix feelings banget ya karena I love her so much	Congruent lexicalization	Expressing group identity, Expressing group identity and Expressing group identity
But in the same time gua kayak awalnya keeper to my self hahaha...	Congruent lexicalization	Expressing group identity and Expressing group identity